

## EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT

## Routing Slip

TO:

		ACTION	INFO	DATE	INITIAL
1	DCI		✓		
2	DDCI		✓		
3	EXDIR		✓		
4	D/ICS		✓		
5	DDI		✓		
6	DDA				
7	DDO				
8	DDS&T				
9	Chm/NIC		✓		
10	GC				
11	IG				
12	Compt				
13	D/EEO				
14	D/Pers				
15	D/OEA				
16	C/PAD/OEA				
17	SA/IA				
18	AO/DCI				
19	C/IPD/OIS				
20	NIO/SP		✓		
21	C/ACIS		✓		
22					
		SUSPENSE _____ Date _____			

Remarks:

Executive Secretary

6/9/82

Date

3637 (10-81)

NSC Review Complete as Redacted.

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20506

June 8, 1982

## MEMORANDUM FOR

Ms. Nancy Bearg-Dyke  
Assistant to the Vice President  
for National Security Affairs

Mr. L. Paul Bremer, III  
Executive Secretary  
Department of State

Lieutenant Colonel Robert Meehan  
Assistant for Interagency Matters  
Office of the Secretary of Defense

Mr. William Schneider  
Associate Director for National  
Security and International Affairs  
Office of Management and Budget

Executive Secretary  
Central Intelligence Agency

Ms. Jacqueline Tillman  
Executive Assistant to the  
United Nations  
Representative to the United Nations

Colonel Charles F. Stebbins  
Executive Assistant to the  
Chairman, Joint Chiefs of Staff

Mr. Joseph Presel  
Executive Assistant  
Arms Control and Disarmament Agency

Ambassador Edward Rowny  
Chief Negotiator  
Arms Control and Disarmament Agency

Ms. Teresa Collins  
Chief, Executive Secretariat Staff  
International Communication Agency

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SUBJECT: Fact Sheets on START

The attached fact sheets on the U.S. proposal, and proposed reductions,  
in START are approved for use by agencies.

*Michael O. Wheeler*  
Michael O. Wheeler  
Staff Secretary

Attachments as Noted

B 223

STRATEGIC ARMS REDUCTIONS TALKS (START) -- PROPOSED REDUCTIONS

On May 9, the President announced a bold, new proposal to reduce significantly the risks posed by large nuclear arsenals. He has proposed a phased approach to reductions focused on the most destabilizing elements of nuclear forces. The initial phase would reduce the total number of ballistic missile warheads by one-third, to about 5,000, would limit the number of warheads carried on ICBMs to one-half that number, and would cut the total number of ballistic missiles to an equal level about one-half of the current US level. In a second phase, we would seek further reductions in the overall destructive power of each side's arsenal to equal levels, including a mutual ceiling on ballistic missile throw weight below the current US level. We will also treat bombers and other strategic systems in an equitable manner. The proposed reductions, coupled with effective verification, will substantially reduce the nuclear threat and will make a major contribution to the stability of the nuclear balance.

The significant reductions proposed by President Reagan are shown in the following comparison:

FIRST PHASE

	<u>Approximate Current Levels</u>	
	<u>US</u>	<u>USSR</u>
Ballistic Missile Warheads (Land-Based and Sea-Based)		
o Proposed ceiling of 5,000	7,200	7,500
Land-Based Ballistic Missile Warheads		
o Proposed ceiling of 2,500	2,150	5,900
Ballistic Missiles (Land-Based and Sea-Based)		
o Proposed ceiling of 850, approximately one-half current U.S. levels	1,600	2,350

SECOND PHASE

## Missile Throw Weight

- o Proposed ceiling below current U.S.  
levels 2 MKG 5 MKG

STRATEGIC ARMS REDUCTIONS TALKS (START) -- THE US PROPOSAL

The President has opened the door to a more constructive relationship with the Soviet Union based upon the principles of reciprocity and mutual restraint.

Arms control is an important instrument for securing such restraint. Equitable and verifiable agreements, when combined with sound foreign and defense policies, can play a critical role in enhancing deterrence and ensuring a stable military balance.

The President has outlined the objectives of U.S. arms control policy:

- Significant Reductions: We seek to reduce the number and destructive potential of nuclear weapons, not just to cap them at high levels as in previous agreements.
- Equality: Americans will accept nothing less. We want agreements that will lead to mutual reductions to equal levels in both sides' forces.
- Verifiability: We will carefully design the provisions of arms control agreements and insist on measures to ensure that both sides comply. Otherwise, neither side will have the confidence needed to accept the deep reductions that we seek.

On May 9, the President announced a bold and realistic two-phased U.S. approach to the Strategic Arms Reduction Talks (START) aimed at these objectives.

- In the first phase, we will seek to reduce the number of ballistic missile warheads by one-third, to about 5,000. No more than half the remaining ballistic missile warheads will be on land-based missiles. We will also seek to cut the total number of all ballistic missiles to an equal level, about one-half of the current U.S. level.
- In the second phase, we will seek further reductions in overall destructive power of each side's arsenals to equal levels, including a mutual ceiling on ballistic missile throw-weight below the current U.S. level.

The President's proposal attempts to reduce the threat of nuclear war by enhancing deterrence and securing a stable nuclear balance. The main threat to the strategic balance has been the massive

Soviet buildup of ballistic missiles forces. Because of their large size, increasing accuracy, and short flight times, these missiles (and particularly land-based ICBMs) pose a significant threat to U.S. deterrent forces.

- To enhance deterrence and ensure a stable nuclear balance, the President's proposal focuses, in the first phase, on significant reductions on ballistic missile warheads and deployed ballistic missiles themselves. This would halt and reverse the destabilizing trend that would have been permitted under the unratified SALT II Treaty.
- In the second phase, we will seek further reductions to equal ceilings on other elements of strategic forces, particularly ballistic missile throw-weight. Throw-weight is an important measure of the size and destructive potential of ballistic missiles. First phase reductions will reduce the current disparity in ballistic missile throw-weight, and lay the groundwork for the second-phase reductions to achieve an equal throw-weight ceiling below current U.S. levels.

The President's approach is reasonable and equitable. It would lead to significant reductions on both sides and a stable nuclear balance, which should be in the interest not only of the U.S. and the U.S.S.R., but of the entire world. The President has emphasized our intention to negotiate in good faith and to consider all serious proposals from the Soviets.

The debate on nuclear weapons issues has focused public attention on a matter of crucial importance. It is now time to demonstrate support for the ambitious, yet realistic, approach to strategic arms control embodied in the U.S. START proposal. The START negotiations will begin on June 29.